of mail trips added during the year is arly 17,000,000. The numbers of miles mail journeys added during the just years is about 76,000,000. This addin being 21,000,000 of miles more than in operation in the whole country

number of postoffices has been ineased 2,700 during the year; and during a past four years and up to October the total increase in the num of offices has been nearly 2,000. per of free delivery offices has been by doubled in the last four years, the number of money-order offices than doubled within that time. the three years ending June 30, 1892, ostal revenue amounted to \$197,744,250, was an increase of \$52,563,150 over hree years ending June 30, 1888.

ue for the three years ending 3), 1888, the increase during the last e years being more than three and a times as great as the increase during increase as that shown for thes years has ever previously appeared o revenues of the department. The flices in the larger cities the merit m of promotion introduced by my as resulted there, as in the departlarger volume of work, and better done.

our merchant marine was on from the sea by the Rebel cruisers ng the war of the rebellion, the ed States has been paying an enor-annual tribute to foreign countries shape of freight and passage

min and meats have been taken own docks, and our large imports and down by foreign shipmasters. ing terrent of American travel has contributed a vast sum the dividends of foreign shipe trade, as shown by books louses, has been very largely and in many years altogether by this constant drain. In conly 12.3 per cent. of our fors were brought in American hese great foreign steamships by our traffic are, many of or contracts with their respectenments, by which in time will become a part of their d naval establishments. Profitthe most fermidable destroyers

mmerce in time of war, felt and have before expressed that this condition of things a inicerable and disgraceful. change of policy and one havmuch promise, as it seems to me, this law contracts heve been made Postmaster-General for eleven routes. The expenditure involved ese contracts for the fiscal year ximates \$954,123,333. As one of the simates \$954,123,333. As one of the teamships of an aggregate tonnage or contracted to be built in Ameri

stimated tennace of all steamships red under existing contracts is 165,-and when the full service required ese contracts is established there ferty-one mail steamers under American flag, with the probability of or necessary additions in the Bran and Argentine service. The conwill result in the construction of ships of 10,000 tons each, costing ning million dollars, and will add, with v of New York and City of Paris, which the Treasury Pepartment was swiftest vessels upon the sea to our

he contracts made with the lines saila Central and South American ports e increased the frequency and short-d the time of the trips, added new ets of call and sustained some lines at otherwise would almost certainly to been withdrawn. The service to coos Ayres is the first to the Argen-Republic under the American e service to South Hampton, Bologne d Antwerp is also new, and is to begin th the steamships City of New York of City of Paris in February next, I rnestly orge a continuance of the policy augurated by this legislation, and that appropriations required to meet the ignitions of the Government under the structs may be made promptly, so that lines that have entered into these enpagements may not be embarrassed. We have had, by reason of connections with the transcontinental railway lines constructed through our own territory some dvantages in the ocean trade of the cilic that we did not possess on the ntic. The construction of the Cana-Pacific railway and the establishnt under large subsidies from Cana-and England of fast steamship serfrom Vancouver with Japan and m, seriously threaten our shipping rests in the Pacific, This line of this steamers receives, as is stated by mmissioner of navigation, a direct y of \$4,000,000 annually, or \$30,767 trip for thirteen voyages, in addition me further ald from the admiralty in tion with the contract under which essels may be used for naval pur-The competing American Pacific Line, under the act of March 3, 1891 es only \$6,350 per round trip. Efhave-been made within the last as I am informed, to establish similar conditions a line between over and some Australian port view of seizing there a trade we have had a large interest. The large per cent, of our imports from are now brought to us by English nips and their connecting rallways anada. With a view of promoting trade, especially in tea, Canada has sed a discriminating duty of 10 per upon tea and coffee brought into Dominion from the United States. If unequal contest between American without subsidy, or with diminished dies, and the English Canadian line which I have referred is to continue, hink we should at least see that the dities for customs entry and transortation across our territory are not th as to make the Canadian route favored one, and that the discrimination as to duties to which I have referred is a like discrimination as to the importation of these articles from

subject, I think, more nearly touches the pride, the power, and the prosperity of our country than this of the developent of our merchant marine upon the with other competitors, and all old perhaps take our chances with rest, but our great competitors have blished and maintained their lines by rament subsidies until now they have ally excluded us from participation. opinion, no choice is left to us pursue moderately, at least, the

Condition of the Navy.

report of the Secretary of the exhibits great progress in the conctary entered upon his duties only nodern steel vssels were in com-The vessels since put in comand to be put in commission be winter, will make a total of

during his administration of the During the current year sched, and during the four years -five vessels will have been launch two other large ships and a torpedo tre under contract, and the work them will advance rapidly, and the tors are awaiting their armor, has been delayed, or they would been unished before this.

tracis have been let during this adthe appropriations the increase of the navy, including vessels and their appurtenances, to th amount of \$35,000,000, and there has been expended during the same period for labor at navy yards upon similar ork 28,000,000, without the smallest scancharge or partiality. The enthusharm and interest of our naval officers, both of the staff and line, have been Freatly kindled. They have responded agnificently to the confidence of Congreen and have demonstrated to the world an unexcelled capacity in construc-tion in accordance, and in everything in-volved in the building, equipping and the money, \$2,991,450 paid over, was pre-

sailing of great war-ships. At the beginning of Secretary Tracy's adminis-tration several difficult problems remained to be grappled with and solved before the efficiency in action of our ships could be secured. It is believed that as the result of the new process in the con-struction of armor plates, our later ships will be clothed with defensive plates of higher resisting power than are found on any war vessels affoat. We are without Tests have been made certain the relative efficiency of different constructions, a torpedo has been adopted, and the work of construction is now

being carried on successfully. We were without armor-piercing shells and without a shop instructed and equipped for the construction of them. are now making what is believed to be a projectile, superior to any before in use A smokeless powder has been developed, and a slow burning powder for guns large calibre. A high explosive, capable of use in shells, fired from service guns, has been found, and the manufacture of gun cotton has been developed so that question of supply is no longer in

The development of naval militia, which has been organized in eight States, and brought into co-operative relations the navy, is another important levement.

There are enlisted in these organizations 1,800 men, and they are likely to be greatly extended. I recommend such legstation and appropriations as will en-courage and develop this movement. The recommendations of the secretary will, I do not doubt, receive the friendly consideration of Congress, for he has en-joyed, as he has deserved, the confidence of all those interested in the developments of our navy, without any division upon partisan lines. I carnestly express the hope that a work which has made such noble progress may not now be stayed. The wholesome influence for peace and the increased sense of security citizens domiciled in other lands feel when these magnificent ships, under the American flag, appear, is already most gratefully aparent. The ships from our havy, which will appear in the great navai parade next April in the harbor of New York, will be a convinc-ing demonstration to the world that the United States is again a naval power.

The work of the Interior Department,

always very burdensome, has been larger than ever before during the administra-Noble. The disability tion of Secretary tion of Secretary Noble. The disability pension law, the taking of the eleventh census, the opening of vast areas of Indian I ands to settle ment, the organization of Oklahoma and the negotiations for the ces of Indian lands, furnish some of particulars of the increased work; and the results achieved testify to the ability, fidelity and industry of the head of the department and his efficient as-

Indians and Indian Lands. Several important agreements for the cession of Indian lands, negotiated by the commissioner, appointed under the act of March 2, 1889, are awaiting the action of Congress. Perhaps the most important of these is the cession of the Cherokee strip. This region has been the of great vexation to the Executive Department, and great unrest and friction between the settlers who desire to occupy it and the Indians who assert

The agreement which has been made by the commission is, perhaps, the most sat-isfactory that could have been reached. It will be noted that it is conditional non its ratification by Congress before The Secretary of the Interior, who has given the subject very areful thought, recommends the rati ation of the agreement, and I am inclined to follow his recommendation. Certain it is, that some election by which this controversy shall be brought to an end and these lands opened to settlement

The form of government provided by Congress on May 17,1884, for Alaska was in its frame and purpose temporary.

The increase of population and the development of some important mining and commercial interests make it imperative that the law should be revised and better provision made for the arrest and punishment of criminals. The report of the Secretary shows a very gratistate of facts as to the condition of the general land office. The work of issuing agricultural patents, which seemed to be hopelessly in arrear when the secretary undertook the duties office, has been so expedited that the Bureau is now open to current business. The relief thus afforded to honest and worthy settlers upon the public lands by giving to them an assuree title to entries, has been of incalculable

benefit in developing the new States and The Court of Private Land Claims established by Congress for the promotion of this policy of speedly settling contested land titles is making satisfactory progress in its work, and when the work is completed a great impetus will be given to the development of those regions where unsettled claims under Mexican grants have so long exercised their repressive influence. When to these reults are added the enormous cessions of Indian lands which have been opened to settlement, aggregating during this administration nearly 28,000,000 acres, and the agreements nullified and pending in Congress for ratification, by which about 10,000,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement, it will be seen how much

The work in the Indian Bureau in the execution of the policy of recent legisla-tion has been largely directed to two chief purposes: First, the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians and the cersion to the United States of the surplus lands, and secondly, to the work of educating the Indian for his own protection in his closer contact with the white man and for the intelligent exercise of his new citizenship. Allotments have been made and patents issued to 5,900 Indians under the present Secretary and Commissioner, and 7,600 additional allotments have been made, for which patents

are now in process of preparation.

The school attendance of Indian children has been increased during that time over thirteen per cent., the enrollment for 1892 being nearly 20,000. A uniform system of school text books and of study been adopted, and the work in these ional schoools brought as near as may be to the basis of free common schools of the United States. These schools can be transferred and merged into the common school system of the States when the Indian has fully assumed his relation to the organized civilized community in which he resides, and new States are

able to assume the burden. I have several times been called upon to remove Indian agents appointed by me, and have done so promptly upon every sustained complaint of unfitness or misconduct. I believe, however, that the Indian service at the agencies has been improved, and is now administered on the whole with a good degree of effi-ciency. If any legislation is possible by which the selection of Indian agents can be wholly removed from all partisan suggestions or considerations, I am sure it would be a great relief to the Executive, and a great benefit to the service. appropriation for the subsistence of the e and Arapahoe Indians made at the last session of Congress was inade-

This smaller appropriation was estimated for by the commissioners upon the theory that the large fund belonging to the tribe in the public Treasury could be and ought to be used for their support. In view, however, of the pending depredation claims against this fund and other considerations, the Secretary of the Interior on the 12th of April last sub-mitted a supplemental estimate for \$50. This appropriation was not made as it should have been, and the oversight ought to be remedied at the earliest possible date. In a special message to this Congress at the last session I stated the repsons why I had not approved the deed for the release to the United States by the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the lands formerly embraced in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations, and remaining after allotments to that tribe. A resolution of the Senate expressing the opinion of that body that, notwithstand-

serited to me May 10, 1892. My special message was intended to call the attention of Corgress to the subject, and in view of the fact that it is conceded that the appropriation proceeded upon a basis as to the amount of lands to be paid for, and is by \$50,000 in excess of the amount they are entitled to (even if their claim to the land is given full recognition at the rate agreed upon), I have not felt willing to approve the deed.

And shall not do so at least until both houses of Congress have acted upon the subject. It has been informally proposed by the claimants to release this sum of \$50,000, but I have no power to demand or accept such a release, and such an agreement would be without consideration void. I desire further to call the attention of Congress to the fact that the re cent agreement concluded with the Klowas and Comanches relates to lands which were a part of the "leased dis-trict," and to which the claim of the Choctaws and Chickasaws is precisely that recognized by Congress in the legislation I have referred to. The surplus lands to which this claim would attach in the Kiowa and Commanche reservation is 2,500,000 acres, and at the same rate the Government will be called upon to pay to the Choctaws and Chickasaws for these lands, \$3,125,000. This sum will be further augmented, especially if the title of the Indians to the tract of Grier county. Texas, is established. The duty devolved upon me in this connection was simply to pass upon the form of the deed; but as opinion the facts mentioned in message were not adequately special brought to the attention of Congress connection with the legislation I have felt that I would not be justified in acting without some new expression of the legis

Pension Suggestions.

The report of the Commissioner of Penions, to which extended notice is given by the Secretary of the Interior in report, will attract great attention Judged by the aggregate amount of work done, the last year has been the greatest in the history of the office. I believe that the organization of the office is efficient, and that the work has been done with fidelity. The passage of what is known as the Disability bill has, as was foreseen, very largely increased the annual disbursements to the disabled veterans of the civil war. The estimate for this fiscal year was \$144,955,000, and that amount was appropriated. A deficiency amounting to \$10,508,621 must be provided for at this session. The estimate for pen-Mons for the fiscal year ending June ? 1894, is \$165,000,000. The Commissioner of Pensions believes that if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expenditur for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894 and will be at the highest premium. adhere to the views expressed in pre-vious messages that the care of the disabled soldiers of the war of the rebellion a matter of national concern and duty Perhaps no emotion cools sooner than that of gratitude, but I cannot believe that this process has yet reached a point with our people that would sustain the policy of remitting the care of these disabled veterans to the inadequate agencies

provided by local laws.

The parade on the 20th of September last at the capital of sixty thousand of the survivors of the war of the rebellion was a most touching and thrilling episode and the gracious welcome extended to them by the District of Columbia and the applause that greeted their progress from tens of thousands of people from all the States did much to revive the glorious recollections of the grand review when these men and many thousands now in their graves were welcomed with grateful joy as victors in a struggle in which national unity, honor and wealth

were all at issue. In my last annual message I called attention to the fact that some legislative action was necessary in order to protect the interest of the Government in its relations with the Union Pacific railway. The Commissioner of Railroads has submitted a very full report, giving exact information as to the debt, the liens upon the company's property and its resources. We must deal with the question as we find it, and take that course which will under existing conditions best secure the interest of the United States. I recommended in my last annual message that commission be appointed to deal with this question, and I renew that recom-mendation, and suggest that the commission be given full power.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture contains not only a most interesting statement of the progressive and valuable work done under the administration of Secretary Rusk, but many suggestions for the enlarged usefulness of this important department. In the sucessful effort to break down the restrictions to the free introduction of our meat products in the countries of Europe, the Secretary has been untiring from first, stimulating and aiding all other Government officers at home and abroad whose official duties enabled them to participate in the work. The total trade in keg products with Europe in May, 1892, amounted to 82,000,000 pounds, against 46,900,000 in the same month of 1891; in June, 1892, the exports aggregated 85,700,-600 pounds, against 46,500,000 pounds in the same month of the previous year; in July there was an increase of 41 per cent., and in August of 55 per cent, over the corresponding month of 1891. Over 40,000,000 pounds of inspected pork have been exported since the law was put into operation, and a comparison of the four months of May, June, July and August, 1892, with the same months of 1891, shows an increase in the number of pounds of export of pork products of 62 per cent. and an increase in value of 66 1-2 per cent. The exports of dressed beef increased from 137,900,000 pounds in 1889 to 220,590,000 pounds in 1892, or about 60 per cent. During the past year there have been exported 394,607 head of live cattle, as against 5,786 exported in 1889. This increased exportation has been largely promoted by the inspection authorized by law, and the faithful efforts of the Secretary and his efficient subordinates to make that inspection thorough, and to carefully exclude from all cargoes diseased or fuspected cattle. The requirements of the English regulations that live cattle arriving from the United States must be slaughtered at the docks had its origin in the claim that pleuro-pneumonia ex-isted among American cattle, and that the existence of the disease could only certainly be determined by a post-mortem

inspection. The Department of Agriculture has labored with great energy and faithfulness to extirpate this disease. On the 26th day of September last a public announcement was made by the Secretary that the disease no longer existed anywhere within the United States. He is entirely satisafter the most searching inquiry. that this statement was justified, and that by a continuance of this inspection and quarantine required of cattle brought into this country, the disease can be prevented from again getting a foothold. The value to the cattle industry of the United States of this achievement can hardly be estimated.

We cannot, perhaps at once insist that this evidence shall be accepted as satis-factory by other countries, but if the pre-sent exemption from the disease is maintained and the inspection of our cattle arriving at foreign ports, in which our own veterinarians participate, confirms it, we may justly expect that the requirement that our cattle shall be slaughtered at the docks will be revoked, as the sanltary restrictions upon our pork products have been. If our cattle can be taken alive to the interior the trade will be enor-

mously increased. Agricultural products constitued 78.1 per cent, of our unprecedented exports for the fiscal year, which closed June 30, 1892. the total exports being \$1,030,278,030, the value of the agricultural products, \$793,717,676, which exceeds by more than \$150,000,000 the shipment of agricultural products in any previous year. An interesting and premising work for benefit of the American farmer has been begun through agents of the Agricultural Department in Europe, and consists in efforts to introduce the various products of Indian corn as articles of human food. The high price of rye offered a favorable opportunity for the experiment in Germany of combining corn-meal with rye to produce a cheaper bread. A fair de-

gree of success has been attained, and some mills for grir ding corn for food have been introduced.

The Secretary is of the opinion that this new use of the products of corn has stready stimulated exportations, and that if diligently prosecuted large and important markets can presently be opened for this great American product. The suggestions of the Secretary for an en-largement of the work of the department are commerded to your favorable con-sideration. It may I think be said without challenge that in no corresponding period has so much been done as during the past four years for the benefit of American agriculture.

Cholera Precautions. The subject of quarantine regulations, inspection and control was brought suddenly to my attention by the arrival at our ports in August last of vessels infected with cholera. Quarantine regula-tions should be uniform at all ports. Under the Constitution they are plainly within the exclusive Federal jurisdiction when and so far as Congress shall legis-In my opinion, the whole subject should be taken into national control, and adequate power given to the Ex-ecutive to protect our people against plague invasions. On the 1st of Septemlast I approved regulations establishing a twenty-day quarantine for all vessels bringing immigrants from foreign This order will be continued in ports.

Some loss and suffering have resulted to passengers, but a due care for the homes of our people justifies in such cases the utmost precaution. danger that with the coming of the spring cholera will again appear, and a liberal appropriation should be made at this session to enable our quarantine and port officers to exclude the deadly plague. But the most careful and stringent quar antine regulations may not be sufficient absolutely to exclude the disease. The progress of medical and sanitary science has been such, however, that if approved precautions are taken at once to put all of our cities and towns in the best sanitary condition, and provision is made for solating any sporadic cases, and for a thorough disinfection an epidemic can, I am sure, be avoided. This work appertains to the local authorities, and the sponsibility and the penalty will be ap-palling if it is neglected or unduly de-

We are peculiary subject in our ports to the spread of infectious diseases, by reason of the fact that unrestricted immigration brings to us out of European cities in the overcrowded steerages of great steamships a large number of persons, whose surroundings make them the easy victims of the plague. This con-sideration, as well as those affecting the political, moral and industrial interests of our country, lead me to renew the suggestion that admission to our country and to the high privileges of its citizenship should be more restricted and more areful. We have, I think, a right and owe a duty to our own people, and esecially to our working people, not only keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper and the con-tract laborer, but to check the too great flow of immigration now coming by fur-

ther limitations. report of the World's Columbian Exposition has not yet been submitted. That of the board of managers of the Government exhibit has been received and is herewith transmitted. The work of construction and of preparation for the opening of the Exposition, in my opinion, has progressed most satisfactorily, and upon a scale of liberality and magnificence that will worthily sustain honor of the United States

The District of Columbia is left, by a ecision of the Supreme Court of the District, without any law regulating the liquor traffic. An old statute of the Legisature of the District, relating to the licensing of various vocations, has hitherto been treated by the commissioners as giving them power to grant or refuse licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and as subjecting those who sold without license to penalties; but in May last the Supreme Court of the District held against this view of the powers of the commissioners. It is of urgent importance, therefore, that Congress should supply, either by direct enactment, or by conferring discretionary powers upon the commissioners, proper limitations and restraints upon the liquor traffic in the District. The District has suffered in its reputation by many crimes of violence, and a large per cent, of them resulting from drunkenness and the liquor traffic the Capital of the nation should be freed from this reproach by the enactment of stringent restrictions and limitations upon the traffic.

In reviewing the recommendations I have made in three preceding annual messages, that Congress should legislate for protection of rawroad employes against the dangers incident to the old and inadequate method of braking and coupling, I do so with the hope that this Congress may take action upon the subject. tistics furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission show that during the year ending June 30, 1851, there were forty-seven different styles of car-couplers reported to be in use, and that during the same period there were 2,600 employes killed and 25,140 injured. Nearly 16 per cent, of the deaths occurred in the coupling and uncoupling cars, and over 36 per cent. of the injuries had the same

The Civil Service Commission ask for increased appropriation for needed clerical assistance, which I think should be given. I extended the classifled service March 1, 1892, to include physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers and matrons in the Indian service, and have had under consideration the subject of some further extensions, but have not as yet fully determined the lines upon which extensions can most properly and usefully be made.

Election Laws and Lynching.

I have in each of three annual mes-sages which it has been my duty to submit to Congress called attention to the evils and dangers connected with our election methods and practices as they are related to the choice of officers of the national Government.

In my last annual message I endeavored to invoke serious attention to the evils of unfair apportionments for Congress. I cannot close this message without again calling attention to these grave threatening evils. I had hoped that it was possible to secure a non-partisan in-quiry, by means of a commission, into the evils, the existence of which is known to all, and that out of this might grow legislation from which all thought of partisan advantage should be all injurious partisan advantage should be eliminated. and only the higher thought appear of maintaining the freedom and purity of the ballot and the equality of the elector, without the guaranty of which the Government could never have been formed, and without the continuance of which it cannot continue to exist in peace and prosperity. It is time that mutual charges of unfairness and fraud between the two great parties should cease, and that the sincerity of those who profess a desire for pure and honest elections should be brought to the test of their willingness to free our legislation and our election methods from everything that tends to impair the public confidence in the announced result. The necessity for an inquiry and for legislation by Congress upon this subject is emphasized by the fact that the tendency of the legislation in some States in recent years has In some important particulars been away from and not toward free and fair elections and equal apportionment. It is now time that we should come together upon the high plane of patriotism while we devise methods that shall secure the right of every man qualified by law to cast a free ballot and give to every such ballot an equal value in choosing our public officers and in directing the nolley of the officers and in directing the policy of the Government.

Law is not less such, but more, where it usurps the functions of the peace officer and of the courts. The frequent lynching of colored people accused of crime is without the excuse which has somethimes been urged by mobs for a failure to pursue the appointed methods for the punishment of crime that the accessed have an under influence over courts. cused have an undue influence over courts and juries. Such acts are a reproach to the community where they occur, and so

far as they can be made the subject of jurisdiction, the strongest repressive legislation is demanded. A public sentiment that will sustain the officers of the law in resisting mobs and in protecting cused persons in their custody should be

promoted by every possible means. The officer who gives his life in the brave discharge of this duty is worthy of special honor. No lessons needs to be so urgently impressed upon our people as this, that no worthy end or cause can be promoted by lawlessness. This exhibit of the work of the Executive departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility, and an early purpose to maintain the national early purpose to maintain the national honor, and to promote the happiness and

erity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policles may bring to us. There is no reason why the national influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these years into the future. There is no reason why many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations as we have al-ready done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The laws of health are taught in the schools; but not in the way to be of much practical benefit and are never illustrated by living examples, which in many cases might easily be done. If some scholar who has just contracted a cold was brought before the school so that all could hear the dry, loud cough and know its significance; see the thin white coating on the tongue and later, as the cold developed, see the profuse watery expectoration and thin watery discharge from the nose, not one of them would ever forget what the first symptoms of a cold were. The scholar should then be given Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely, that all might see that even a severe cold could be cured in one or two days, or at least greatly mitigated, when properly treated as soon as the first symptoms appear. This remedy is famous for its cures of coughs, colds and croup. It is made especially for these and is the most prompt most reliable medicine known for that purpose. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by ens & Minor Drug Company, 1007 east Main street.

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sweet breath, follow the use Phensol Mouth Wash. It also whitens and preserves the teeth. A gold fish and globe given with each 50c. bottle at. City Drug Store, Open All Night, corner Eighth and Main streets.

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Many are the very pretty little articles that can be made from these two. Maidens and matrons, here is a happy solution to the vexed question that uppermost in your minds. Deft fingers with that talent of every woman's taste can bring much happiness with the fancy tokens made of bright ribbons and soft laces. As you will see from the prices the cost is trivial.

RIBBONS. All Silk, Satin Edge Ribbons in the bright colors. No. 2, or 1-2 inch. No. 3, or 3-4 inch.

All Silk Satin and Gres Grain Ribbons. Here is the ribbon so much in de-We have it in all the desirable

No. 3, or 3-4 inch; No. 5 or 1 inch, 7c. yard; No. 9, or 1 1-2 inches, 12 1-2c, yard; No. 12, or 2 inches, 15c, yard; No. 16, or 2 1-2 inches, 16c. yard. No. 22, or 3 inches, 19c. yard;

All Silk Moire Ribbons, a line bought for fancy work, all popular shades, No. 22, or 3 inches, 18c. yard.

5-inch, 45c. yard.

Our stock of Plain Gros Grain High

Grade Satin and Velvet Ribbons is at its

LACES.

Cream Silk Chantilly and Fedora Laces in an excellent variety of patterns and widths from 2 1-2 to 12 inches. 12 1-2 to 25c. yard.

White and Cream Oriental Laces, very soft and in exquisite designs. Widths from 2 1-2 to 10 inches. 10 to 25c. yard.

Black Silk Chantilly Laces, very rich when used with colors. Widths from 2 to 10 inches,

12 1-2 to 25c. yard.

LAMP SHADE LACES. We direct particular attention to these. Our sales in these have been unprecedented, owing to the excellent assortment. It includes white and cream in Chan-tilly, Oriental, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Olga, etc. Black Chantilly and La Tosca, colors such as Pink, Light Blue, Yellow, Nile, Cardinal and Laven-In Olga the soft dreamy lace. The widths are from 8 to 12 inches. 25 to 50c. a yard.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, llousness, jaundice, and stek bendache.

Oriving the Brain

of the Body. While we drive must build up the body. Exercise, pure air



-foods that make healthy flesh-refreshing sleep-such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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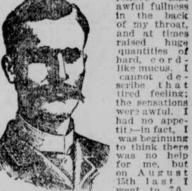
of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other

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MR. J.M. JEWETT. east Franklin Dr. Coates, the catarrh specialist, has his office, and put myself under his treatment. Improvement was rapid and constant, and to-day I am in excellent health.

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